

FINAL REPORT

Legal Assistance and Human Rights Awareness programme

USAID Grant No.	696-00-G-00003
Trócaire Ref.	RWA00-393
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No-Cost Extension :	10 August 2001 – 10 December 2001
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Other co-funding :	Rwf 17,130,683 (Trócaire, CAFOD, Fastnopher)
Total Project Budget :	Rwf 28,045,773
Implementing partner :	HAGURUKA
Region :	South West (provinces of Cyangugu, Butare and Gikongoro)

CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
1. BACKGROUND.....	3
1.1 HAGURUKA	
1.2 TROCAIRE'S ASSISTANCE	
2. PROJECT AIMS & OBJECTIVES.....	4
3. ACHIEVEMENTS.....	5
3.1 Activities funded by USAID	
3.2 Training / Awareness Raising	
3.3 Legal Assistance	
3.4 No-Cost Extension August – December 2001	
4. CONCLUSION.....	10
5. DISCUSSION.....	11
6. Current Continuity Phase.....	12
7. FINANCIAL REPORT.....	13

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 HAGURUKA

Haguruka was established in 1991 to provide free and independent legal assistance to women and children who could otherwise not afford it with a view to improving their socio-economic and legal rights. The legal advice/assistance service is increasingly decentralised through a pyramid structure coordinated from Kigali where the vast majority of the qualified lawyers practice. At a regional sub-office level '*juristes*' receive clients, including those referred from paralegals in the communities whilst also referring on cases to the head office for consideration for court representation. The paralegals may in turn receive cases from the human rights clubs newly established in schools.

The legal advice and assistance service is the practical back-up to the extensive implementation of women's and children's rights awareness workshops for all sectors of the community.

1.2 TROCAIRE'S ASSISTANCE

Trócaire first supported Haguruka 1995 for a shelter programme for genocide orphans. In May 1998, with the support of Trócaire, HAGURUKA opened a regional sub-office in Butare Province with a view to extending its service to a greater number of beneficiaries.

Haguruka is a core partner of Trócaire and as such benefits from our capacity building activities in addition to any funding agreements. Specific training and support provided to Haguruka under this separate Trócaire budget line has included: Monitoring and Investigating Human Rights Abuses, Strategic Planning, Budgeting, Proposal Writing, Legal Advice on Government Registration, Leadership, and Policy Advocacy.

Trócaire supported Haguruka's proposal for a programme of raising human rights awareness coupled with the provision of legal assistance from 1 June 1999 to 1 June 2000, with co-funding from Fastenopfer and CAFOD (the Swiss and English sister catholic agencies of Trócaire). Trócaire granted an extension to Haguruka meanwhile USAID was approached by Trócaire to complete the total budget and therefore allow Haguruka to complete the activities originally planned. The USAID contract with Trócaire was from 10 August 2000 to 10 August 2001. Permission was requested and granted that USAID funds could be back dated to 7 February 2000, though receipts were eventually presented for expenditure from the end of March onwards. In any event, the contract was subsequently extended to 10 December 2001. This summary report from Trócaire to USAID seeks to:

- a) detail the use of the USAID contribution in completing a phase of Haguruka's programme of Legal Assistance and Human Rights Awareness
- b) relate how the completion of this phase contributed to the progress of Haguruka's programme in the south west

2. PROJECT AIMS & OBJECTIVES

2.1 AIM

- To provide vital legal assistance to women and children and bring about, through training and sensitisation initiatives, an increase in the status of women's and children's rights across the population as a whole.

2.2 OBJECTIVES

- Legal Assistance – To provide a preliminary legal advice and referral service to legal assistance for the women and children of the South-West region - especially with regard to property disputes. Provided through paralegals and the *jurist* running the Butare office. Extra Butare staff to be recruited.
- Sensitisation & Awareness Raising – To inform women and children, through sensitisation/ awareness raising seminars, of their legal rights, and of the means available for the defence and protection of those same rights. Similarly, local authorities to be provided with information on general human rights issues to encourage a more efficient and fairer resolution of cases. Six human rights training seminars of three days to be organised. Three seminars for local community authority leaders and leaders of local women's groups. Three for final year students from secondary colleges. Each seminar to cater for up to 60 participants. Particular attention will be made as to how to disseminate the message to as wide an audience as possible.
- Training – 44 paralegals to be trained, 1 per district (20 for Butare Province, 12 for Gikongoro and 12 for Cyangugu) to ensure that legal assistance is available at a district/ sector level.

3. ACHIEVEMENTS

The Trócaire coordinated funding for Haguruka's Butare sub-office enabled Haguruka to establish themselves and extend their activities throughout three provinces, in line with their own ongoing policy of decentralising to broaden their grass roots constituency and increase their impact. They continued to train and raise awareness amongst the population as well as among the duty bearers, according to their strategy of targetting the supply and demand side of human rights protection simultaneously. The association and its legal assistance service is now well known throughout the three provinces and proving increasingly efficient at linking the different focal points of its network - the paralegals, the authorities, schools and the sub-office, which in turn liaises with the Kigali office.

3.1 Activities funded by USAID

The USAID grant enabled Haguruka to complete their training and awareness raising programme in Gikongoro province and went on to support 50% of the training given in Cyangugu province. The same grant also funded nearly half the costs associated with the training of the new intake of paralegals. Authorisation of the no-cost extension allowed Haguruka to train the local representatives of gender, youth and social affairs, as well as purchase two new photocopiers.

3.2 Training / Awareness Raising

Table 1 compares the number of beneficiaries from the training given compared to what was originally planned. Indicators for the legal assistance were weak and have only now been established for the current phase (the continuity of activities covered during this report). Likewise, indicators to measure the impact of the training remain simply the numbers of cases received and treated, and disputes resolved without recourse to legal proceedings. Testimonies and case studies on individual behavioural change have started to be collected. Trócaire will help Haguruka review their paralegal reporting systems within the context of our three year Civil Society Programme, which has guaranteed the continuity of funding and is helping with the evolution of the activities.

Training / awareness raising around women and children's rights is increasingly being supplemented with additional training on conflict resolution and with an introduction to the Gacaca law. These themes were included in the training given to the recently elected local representatives/secretaries trained in Cyangugu province.

Table 1 Training; planned and realised

Activity	Realised	Planned
Training of paralegals	43 trained	44
3 Awareness raising / Human Rights training sessions (secondary school leavers)	124 school kids	180 to have been invited (60 participants per session)
3 Awareness raising / Human Rights training sessions (local authorities)	143 local authorities	180 to have been invited (60 participants per session), at least 60 of total number of participants were to be women
2 Training / Awareness raising sessions for the newly elected district secretaries (USAID no-cost extension)	61 trained; (42 from Butare and Gikongoro provinces, 19 from Cyangugu province)	72 (30 from Butare, 21 from Gikongoro and 21 from Cyangugu)

3.3 Legal Assistance

During this phase of support, Haguruka successfully consolidated on previous training of paralegals by linking them more explicitly to the sub-office in Butare. The training and establishment of paralegals '*sur les collines*' had pre-dated the establishment of the office, and the original paralegals were previously reporting on cases and referring clients directly to the head office in Kigali. Now that they report to the sub-office, the *juriste* there is better placed to collate statistics on the legal assistance provided at different levels – advice at local level provided by the paralegals, advice given by the better qualified support team at the office in Butare, and through feedback from Kigali the results of the legal representation from Haguruka's lawyers. The role of the beneficiaries of the awareness raising training carried out by Haguruka should also be codefied to provide indicators for following up the effectiveness of the training the different groups targetted – the pupils and teachers of secondary schools, the authorities and the recently elected representatives of youth, women and social affairs.

The beneficiaries of the legal advice and at times provision of lawyers are women and children who are *cas d'indigence*, (the officially categorised poor). It is of immense benefit that a large organisation with good relations with the authorities and a high local profile is seen to be validating the legal rights of all, by promoting the legal rights of those most marginalised through awareness raising, training and practical assistance.

Figures are available for the legal assistance carried out by Haguruka for two different periods: 1 May 1999 to 31 August 2000 (which approximates the funding period before Trócaire granted them a no-cost extension and approached USAID for help completing the budget), and 1 October 2000 to 30 September 2001 (corresponding to the first year of funding under Trócaire's Civil Society Programme). As the training and awareness raising funded by USAID cuts across both periods, USAID contributed to the results represented by both blocks of data:

3.3.1 1 May 1999 to 31 August 2000

128 new case files were opened. At the end of the August 2000, of these:

- 99 were held by the sub-office
- 5 were still with a lawyer
- 24 files had been closed

(Case files opened before 1 May 1999 – 87 opened, 14 closed, 69 ongoing and 4 submitted for legal representation).

An average of 8.5 case files were registered every month from 1 May '99 to 31 August '00 (up from 7.25 per month previous period)

Table 2 summarises the case file situation by litigation objective from March 1998, when the legal assistance programme was established, to the end of August 2000:

Table 2 – Case Files as of 31/08/00

<i>Objet du Litige</i>	Opened March '98 to August '00	Active	Closed	Forwarded to Lawyers
1. <i>Succession</i>	38	32	6	-
2. <i>Recherche de Paternite</i>	7	4	3	-
3. <i>Pension des Survivants</i>	21	19	2	-
4. <i>Accident de Circulation</i>	14	10	-	4
5. <i>Divorce</i>	9	5	2	2
6. <i>Obligation</i>	1	-	1	-
7. <i>Assistance Socio-Econ.</i>	10	-	10	-
8. <i>Coups et Blessures</i>	1	1	-	-
9. <i>Abandon de Foyer</i>	4	3	1	-
10. <i>Heritage</i>	6	4	2	-
11. <i>Execution de Jugement</i>	3	2	-	1
12. <i>Licenciement Abusif</i>	3	2	-	1
13. <i>Propriété</i>	34	30	3	1
14. <i>Pension Alimentaire</i>	3	3	-	-
15. <i>Adoption</i>	2	1	1	-
16. <i>Vol</i>	3	2	1	-
17. <i>Enfant Abandonné</i>	1	-	1	-
18. <i>Imputation Dommageable</i>	1	-	1	-
19. <i>Homicide Volontaire</i>	2	2	-	-
20. <i>Viol</i>	13	11	2	-
21. <i>Concurrence Deloyale</i>	1	1	-	-
22. <i>Extorsion</i>	1	1	-	-
23. <i>Enlèvement d'Enfant</i>	1	1	-	-
24. <i>Violences</i>	2	2	-	-
25. <i>Genocide</i>	6	6	-	-
26. <i>Tutelle</i>	3	3	-	-
27. <i>Decheance de l'Autorite Parentale</i>	1	1	-	-
28. <i>Recherche de Paternite et Pension Alimentaire</i>	17	14	3	-
29. <i>Atteinte à la Liberté de Commerce</i>	1	1	-	-
30. <i>Ménaces Verbale</i>	1	1	-	-
31. <i>Recherche de Paternité et Succession</i>	4	4	-	-
32. <i>Accident et Succession</i>	1	1	-	-
TOTAL	215	166	40	9

Comments :

a) The information on impact is limited, and the summarised details of case files given by Haguruka lack analysis of trends and the outcomes of cases. Some of this is however difficult to do objectively, just as it is difficult to establish selection criteria on the worthiness of cases for legal advice and assistance other than the socio-economic marginalisation of the client. The principle of impartiality must be upheld, otherwise Haguruka is vulnerable to accusations of undue influence in pre-judging cases and clients. Indicators could however be improved and clearer criteria established under a more pro-active approach that includes investigations and a proactive identification of clients. The cultural passivity and marginalisation women and children suffer must constrain any potential for them to come forward on their own initiative, even when they are aware that their legal rights have been abused. This suggests that Haguruka should adopt a more pro-active and investigative role (this point is reiterated in the Discussion, Chapter 5).

b) Some cases files were still pending due to transport constraints of both the beneficiaries and Haguruka. This meant that Haguruka were not able to follow-up on clients who didn't come back.

c) In addition the complexity of certain cases contributed to their slow progress in the courts, coupled to what remained an inefficient and overloaded legal system. E.g. of those 'closed' by the end of August 2000, only 3 were closed following judgement at Tribunal of First Instance level (of 20 case files that were submitted to these courts with Haguruka's support, i.e. with or without legal representation). The remainder had been referred to the Appeals Courts.

d) Criminal cases make up around 17% of the Haguruka's caseload. The most common crime being rape. Direct Genocide related cases are rare, and usually orientated to Ibuka or ASF.

3.3.2 1 October 2000 to 30 September 2001

150 new case files were opened for beneficiaries received by the **Butare regional sub-office** (109 women and 41 children). At the end of September 2001, of these:

- 136 were still receiving ongoing advice
- 14 files had been closed (amicably resolved following mediation and/or advocacy with the authorities)
- 12 were still with lawyers.

The **mobile clinic** has proven effective in supporting the work of the paralegals. In the 175 paralegal reports submitted to the Butare office, 913 cases were recorded (591 women and 322 children). By the end of September 2001, of these :

- 358 cases are still being worked on by the paralegals
- 455 cases were closed, 315 of which had been amicably resolved through the mediation of the paralegals and a further 140 cases were taken and won in the court of first instance (with the paralegals playing an advisory role to civil parties and judiciary)
- 100 cases are currently in the courts

The case files were categorised as per the previous period. Those related to inheritance, matrimony and succession accounted for 23% (a similar figure to the previous 26% during May 1999 – August 2000). The next most significant groupings are property related disputes (16%), and children's problems in foster families (12%). This last reflects the increase in the provision of legal assistance to children since the increased mobility afforded Haguruka by their mobile clinic.

3.4 No-Cost Extension August – December 2001

Human Rights Awareness and Legal Training of District Secretaries (Butare, Gikongoro and Cyangugu)

USAID's grant to Trócaire's partner Haguruka for the provision of human rights awareness and legal training was extended by four months. The new project completion date was 10 December 2001. The remaining balance of US\$6,463 was reallocated between USAID's cost elements to allow for two trainings of the newly elected secretaries at district level to take place. The trainings were successfully completed and Haguruka has submitted receipts justifying expenditure of money they spent as authorised (vis a vis cost elements and the agreed timeframe).

The objective of the training was to equip and strengthen the secretaries so that they can provide legal advice and help resolve the legal problems facing women and children locally.

At Butare and Gikongoro 44 people were trained and at Cyangugu 19 were trained. The training was first set within the context of human rights in general. Family related legislation and child rights were then given particular emphasis, including equipping the secretaries with a working knowledge of the matrimony and inheritance laws. The application of these laws was then related to the theme of unity and reconciliation with practical advice around conflict resolution and the neutral role of legal advisors.

The training of the District Secretaries in Butare, Gikongoro and Cyangugu will enable those trained to provide preliminary legal advice, resolving basic legal issues concerning the rights of women and children with recourse to the existing laws and procedures. As the result of training, the local authorities concerned will be more aware of the nature of infractions, more sensible to plight of vulnerable women and children, and act as an effective outreach to existing network of Haguruka's paralegals.

The District secretaries will be followed-up by the mobile clinic and the effectiveness of the training assessed by comparing the number and type of cases assisted and resolved by the district secretaries compared to the paralegals, the access the secretaries have to the authorities, and the number of clients referred on to the paralegals by the secretaries.

4. CONCLUSION

Proposed targets and results for the phase compare favourably, though Trócaire will have to help Haguruka work on their indicators to measure impact. The additional training under the no-cost extension will help safeguard the progress of the project, especially in cementing relations with the relevant authorities at the grass roots.

Following the phase funded by USAID, the sub-office has subsequently been strengthened. In response to an internal evaluation, it now plays a fuller coordination role of all the regional training and legal assistance, it has the transport and staff required to follow-up activities '*sur le terrain*', and the Kigali office has devolved a degree of budgetary control.

The lessons and constraints of the period that USAID helped to fund have been taken into account in the current phase. The legal assistance has become far more effective through the mobile legal clinic used in following up case files. This is resulting in a much higher percentage resolution. Paralegals are also more motivated due to the increased support in the field.

The potential noted during the last period is being built on. The Human Rights Clubs in schools follows on from the highly successful training /awareness raising given in secondary schools, funded by USAID. Continuing liaison with the authorities, strengthened by the USAID funding for training new local representatives, is important as so much of the work of both the sub-office personnel and the paralegals amounts to local level advocacy with the authorities and other agencies like Caritas. This will increasingly be devolved to the newly elected local representatives of youth, women and social affairs, so that they can play the same role, always with legal advice/back-up from Haguruka. Thus in the future, Haguruka will be able to concentrate more on the provision of free legal advice and representation leaving the awareness raising that creates the demand to other actors with a more permanent presence at a local level.

HAGURUKA's model of deliberately blurring the interface between a human rights orientated civil society organisation and the government is realistic and prudent in the current political climate, and its effectiveness has been validated by the results of awareness raising (in including those responsible as well as the communities), in the practical collaboration on the ground, and the higher level advocacy HAGURUKA are able to play at government policy level, eg. their involvement in helping to draft and push for the new succession/inheritance law. It is hoped that their latest campaign, advocating for the legal recognition of common-law marriage rights, will also be successful.

The new law on inheritance that HAGURUKA advocated for has made the awareness raising and legal advice all the more pertinent and relevant. Their experience of receiving and solving real problems at various levels has helped them to understand the issues as well as improve the quality of their lobbying and the counsel they can offer the government. It also helps to raise their credibility with the government on the issues, and leaves them perfectly placed for the very necessary work of following-up the new law with their customary combination of awareness raising and practical assistance.

This is equally true of their desire to promote and protect the role of women during the Gacaca proceedings, and awareness on Gacaca was introduced into the trainings given with USAID support.

That the demands for legal assistance are verified, and disputes solved as locally as possible first, means that the overall efficiency of the overstretched Justice system is improved. The level of unnecessary demands on jurisdictions will be reduced through a better informed public and a better informed local civil service.

5. DISCUSSION

Issues to be considered for this and similar legal assistance activities:

a) The criteria for assistance needs to be reviewed, should this be the *cas d'indigence* of the authorities only? Other factors of socio-economic marginalisation should inform the prioritisation of assistance – e.g. genocide survivors. Plus, there is a need to appraise the subjectivity that is probably present in practice, and debate openly about how to incorporate guidelines to help prioritise efforts according to the relative merits of the rights to be defended (e.g perhaps specialise in rights issues where Haguruka is also advocating for a change in policy and law – and increase the use of public interest litigation as a tool to back up the pressure for the reform in question). This would require a more proactive approach by Haguruka to investigating abuses and identifying cases for assistance, and not just relying on training and awareness raising to create demand.

b) The local level advocacy role is extremely positive, with Haguruka networking amongst other agencies/service providers, the authorities and the judiciary. Related to this is the extremely positive model of targetting supply and demand sides of rights simultaneously (the combination of awareness raising of both the population and ‘duty bearers’, coupled to a practical service that helps both the legal system and those empowered to defend their rights).

c) There is a potential powerful overlap of the work of the paralegals with mediation. This is increasingly incorporated into training given, the last training of local representatives in Cyangugu including a module dispensed by a trainer from the Centre for Conflict Management based at Butare. How this might compromise the objective ideal of free advice has to be examined. and with potential reconciliation spin-off (preparing the ground, through rights based approach)

d) There is a need to review Haguruka’s internal reporting formats and impact indicators.

e) It is worth reiterating the necessity of the work carried out by Haguruka. As well as underlying the necessity of it being provided by independent Civil Society organisations, free from local political manipulation by CDCs recently empowered to appraise, approve and evaluate the activities of national level NGOs such as Haguruka.

f) Further examination is needed on all aspects of the question of access to the formal justice system: how executive control of the judiciary impacts at local level; perceptions toward the judiciary in the highly politicised climate of Rwnanda; and how the justice system serves the illiterate, the marginalised and poor. It would be ideal if such research were conducted through a programme such as Haguruka, possibly by a *stagiaire* or student as a dissertation, and backed up by a short consultancy.

6. Current continuity phase of Trócaire's support to Haguruka

- Not funded by USAID -

The continuity of activities was ensured by including our support to Haguruka within our three year Civil Society Programme already in its second year of funding. Despite a degree of overlap in the period of USAID's funding and the Civil Society Programme (which started in September 2000), USAID's funding allowed for the completion of activities planned under the previous phase of support and does not correspond to the activities funded under Trócaire's Civil Society Programme. Under this programme Haguruka has trained 15 teachers and established 6 Human Rights Clubs in schools in the southwest to increase outreach for both awareness raising and legal assistance. 8 more clubs are planned before the end of this three year programme. A mobile clinic has been established, and the paralegals have received further training (on family law, criminal and civil procedures, Gacaca and conflict management). 3 new paralegals have been added to the network. Awareness raising campaigns have involved more than 9,000 people on human rights, and over 675 people on Gacaca in particular. About 97% of those invited show up, 94% of them being women.

The emphasis is on inspiring the next generation of intellectuals, as well as making them aware of their social responsibility to promote the defense of children they are in contact with locally without access to education (peer to peer education and assistance). The teachers act as community focal points, offering advice with back-up from paralegals already in place and from the new mobile legal assistance clinic which has been responsible for a dramatic increase in the number of cases assisted (1,063 cases were reported in the first year of the Civil Society Programme when previously Haguruka were dealing with an average of 120 cases per year). The office capacity has also been increased with new staff, and further decentralisation within Haguruka's structure has taken place to allow the field office a degree of autonomy in managing monthly programme and administrative budgets. The link of the paralegals to the Butare sub-office has been strengthened, particularly through the follow-up of the paralegals that the new mobile clinic now affords.

The platform for these exciting developments in the programme was established during the phase completed with USAID's support, through training the network of paralegals and the awareness raising training in schools and with the authorities that crosses the supply and demand side of rights protection. The human rights clubs were a natural progression from the awareness raising given to the school children.

7. Financial Report

Table 3 provides a summary of all activities funded under the project by all the donors, with a breakdown of the contributions of the donors to each specific activity indicated. Therefore this is a summary of the overall project, and includes the training/awareness raising of paralegals, local authorities and schoolchildren that USAID has already reimbursed, as well as the training of the secretaries during the no-cost extension for which we are now requesting USAID reimbursal (*see table 4*).

Table 3 Summary of Activities and Sources of Funding

Date	Activity	Cost (Frw)	Cofunder			
			USAID	CAFOD	Trócaire	Fastenopf
22-24/12/99	BUTARE Awareness (schoolchildren), 42 children from 22 schools	816,426	0	0	816,426	0
17-19/12/99	Training of local authorities, 57 pers from 16 districts	801,024	0	0	801,024	0
14-16/03/00	GIKONGORO Training of local authorities, 45 pers from all districts	763,349	0	431,270	157,379	174,700
23-27/03/00	Awareness (schoolchildren), 39 children	723,970	327,870	396,100	0	0
25-27/04/00	CYANGUGU Training of local authorities, 41 pers from all districts	853,570	426,785	426,785	0	0
30/06-02/07/00	Awareness (schoolchildren), 40 children	747,000	373,500	373,500	0	0
06-25/08/00	PARALEGALS – Butare, Gikongoro & Cyangugu Training paralegals, 43 pers from all 3 provinces	9,054,914	4,221,935	4,832,979	0	0
Nov 2000	Purchase of photocopier and accessories	2,620,500	2,620,500	0	0	0
Nov 2001	Butare & Gikongoro Training district secretaries	1,852,850	1,852,850	0	0	0
Dec 2001	Cyangugu Training district secretaries	1,091,650	1,091,650	0	0	0
01/06/99-31/12/99	LEGAL ASSISTANCE & RUNNING COSTS Legal/social assistance, follow-up and Butare office running costs	2,598,589	0	0	1,747,243	851,346
01/01/00-31/08/00	Legal/social assistance, follow-up and Butare office running costs	6,121,931	0	1,130,000	2,689,865	2,302,066
TOTALS		28,045,773	10,915,090	7,590,634	6,211,937	3,328,112

Table 4 on the following page details the expenditure of the remaining funds to be reimbursed only, spent during the no-cost extension. Copies of the receipts are attached. Original receipts are held at Trócaire. The balance indicated in Table 4 is not actual, but based on the approved amount. I.e. Haguruka, after the more favourable exchange rate at the time of the transfer of the advance from Trócaire, have underspent by Rwf 9,088.

The budget line item amounts for the remainder of the grant were allocated as follows :

Cost Element	Amount Remaining
1. Personnel	US \$ 606
2. Travel Costs	US \$ 4,547
3. Supplies	US \$ 1,310
4. Equipment	US \$ 0
TOTAL FUNDS	US \$ 6,463

All relevant receipts are attached and grouped as per cost element. A total of Rwf 2,944,504 was spent by Haguruka during the no-cost extension. An advance was forwarded to Haguruka by Trócaire of Rwf 1,666,944 on 9 November 2001. Haguruka have prefinanced the remaining expenditure themselves once the advance was spent. Trócaire have received receipts and have authorised the transfer of the balance due. Based on the most recent average exchange rate of BNR 5 April 2002, **we are asking for a total of US\$ 6,410 to be reimbursed to Trócaire:**

	Rwf	US\$	Exchange rate
1 st transfer (9 Nov '01)	1,666,944	3,647.52	457.0076 (avg BK) (actual)
2 nd and last transfer	1,277,560	2,762.89	462.3991 (avg BNR)
Total	2,944,504	6,410.41	459.3316 (weighted)

Table 4 Expenditure of No-Cost Extension 31 August 2001 – 10 December 2001

Cost Element	ITEM	Proposed Budget	Operational Budget	Expenditure Butare Training	Expenditure Cyangugu Training	Balance
1	PERSONNEL					
1.1	Trainer Costs	260,000	276,942	130,000	120,000	
1.2	Photographer			10,200	16,500	
	<i>Sub Total</i>	260,000	276,942	140,200	136,500	242
2	TRANSPORT COSTS					
2.1	Participants Transport	288,000		190,000	126,000	
2.2	Participants Meals	748,800		463,870	221,650	
2.3	Participants Accommodation	432,000		273,000	125,500	
2.4	Trainers Transport	240,000		120,000	120,000	
2.5	Trainers Accommodation.				41,500	
2.6	Field Preparation / Follow-up	193,000		73,500	240,700	
2.7	Room Rental	60,000		25,000	20,000	
	<i>Sub Total</i>	1,901,800	2,077,976	1,145,370	895,350	37,256
3	SUPPLIES					
3.1	Notebooks	14,400		22,000	10,500	
3.2	Pens	5,400		5,700	2,300	
3.3	Paper	66,000		40,500	27,000	
3.4	Flip Chart paper	60,000		21,000	14,000	
3.5	Markers	6,000		6,000	6,000	
	BROCHURES:					
3.6	Legal Guide on Women and Children's Rights	72,000		84,000		
3.7	Leaflets on Children's Rights	8,640		10,080		
3.8	Human Rights Convention	324,000		378,000		
	<i>Sub Total</i>	556,440	598,670	567,280	59,800	-28,410
	TOTAL	2,778,240	2,953,591	1,852,850	1,091,650	9,088

NB Operational budget based on USAID costs elements and calculated at average Banque de Kigali exchange rate of 9 November 2001, date of first advance.